

Antimicrobial Resistance and Hormone Degradation

October 14th 2010, MARC-ARS-UNL-UNMC Focus Workshop

Xu Li

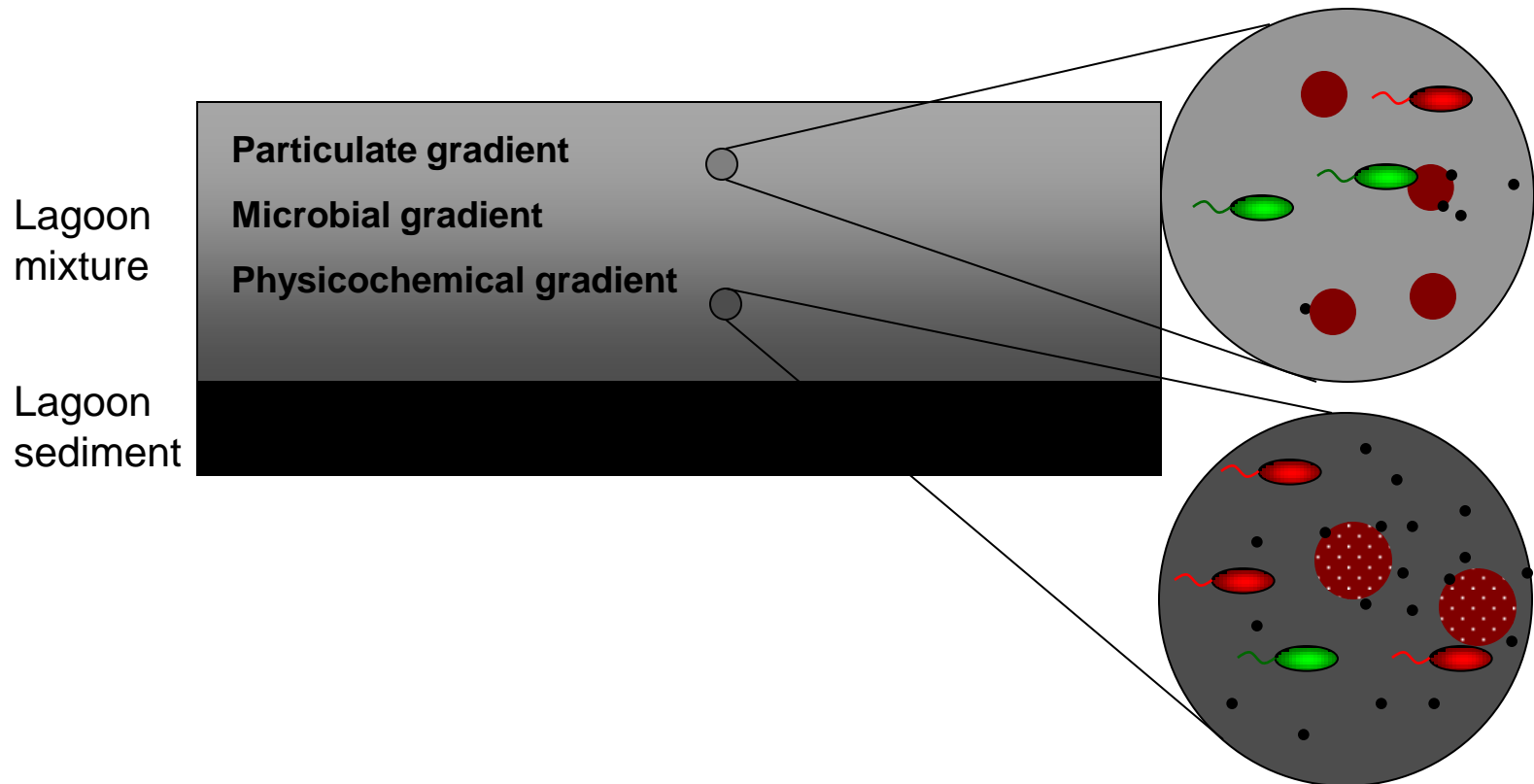
Department of Civil Engineering
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Research Focuses

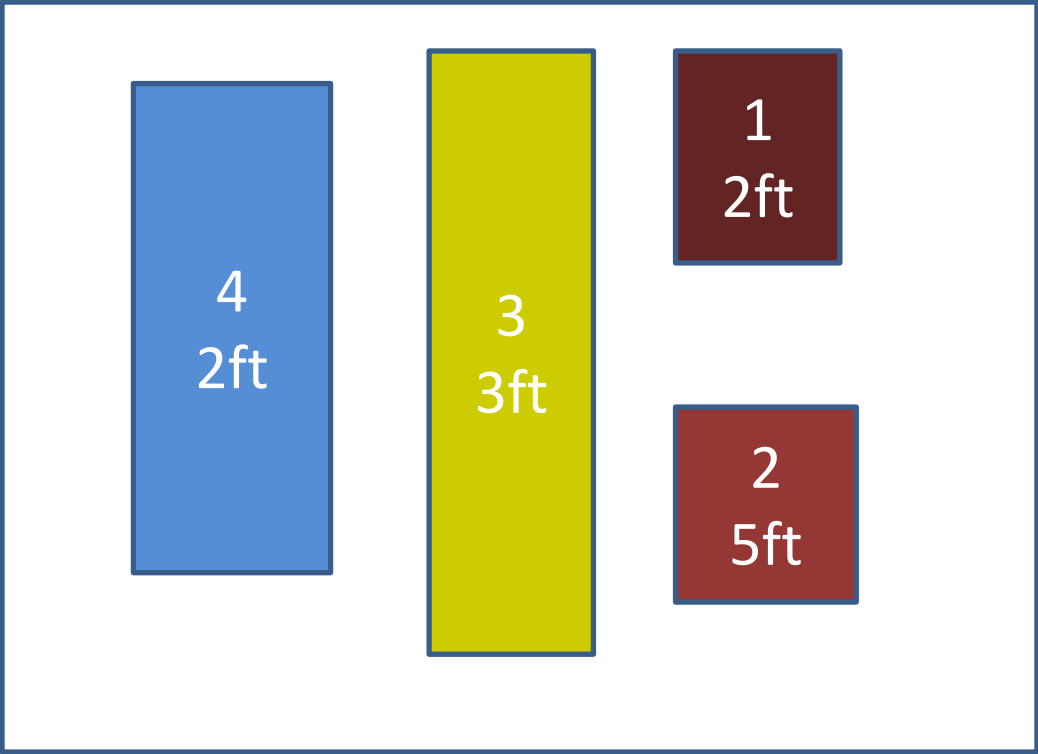
1. Fate, transport, and mitigation of antimicrobial resistance genes in agricultural and engineered systems
2. Mechanisms of microbial hormone degradation and removal of hormone using bioreactors

Project #1: Antimicrobial Resistance Genes (ARGs) in Lagoons

Objective: Identify environmental factors that correlate with ARG occurrence and mitigation



Lagoons in MARC



Beef lagoons

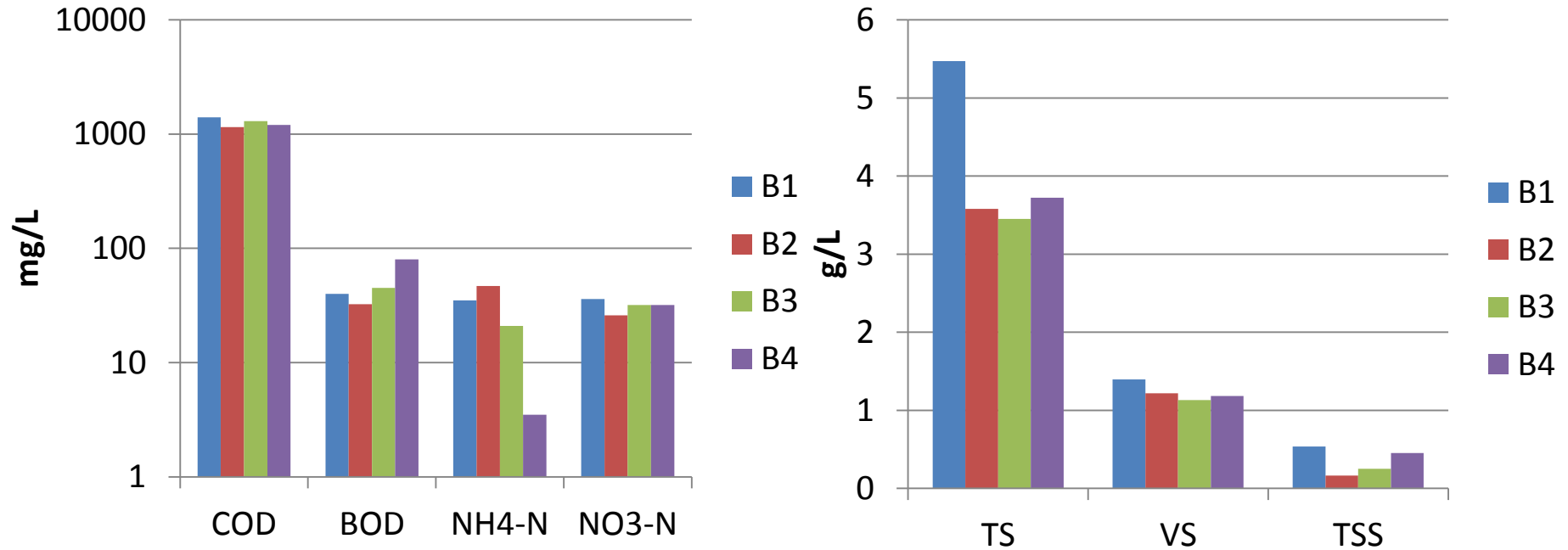


#1



#4

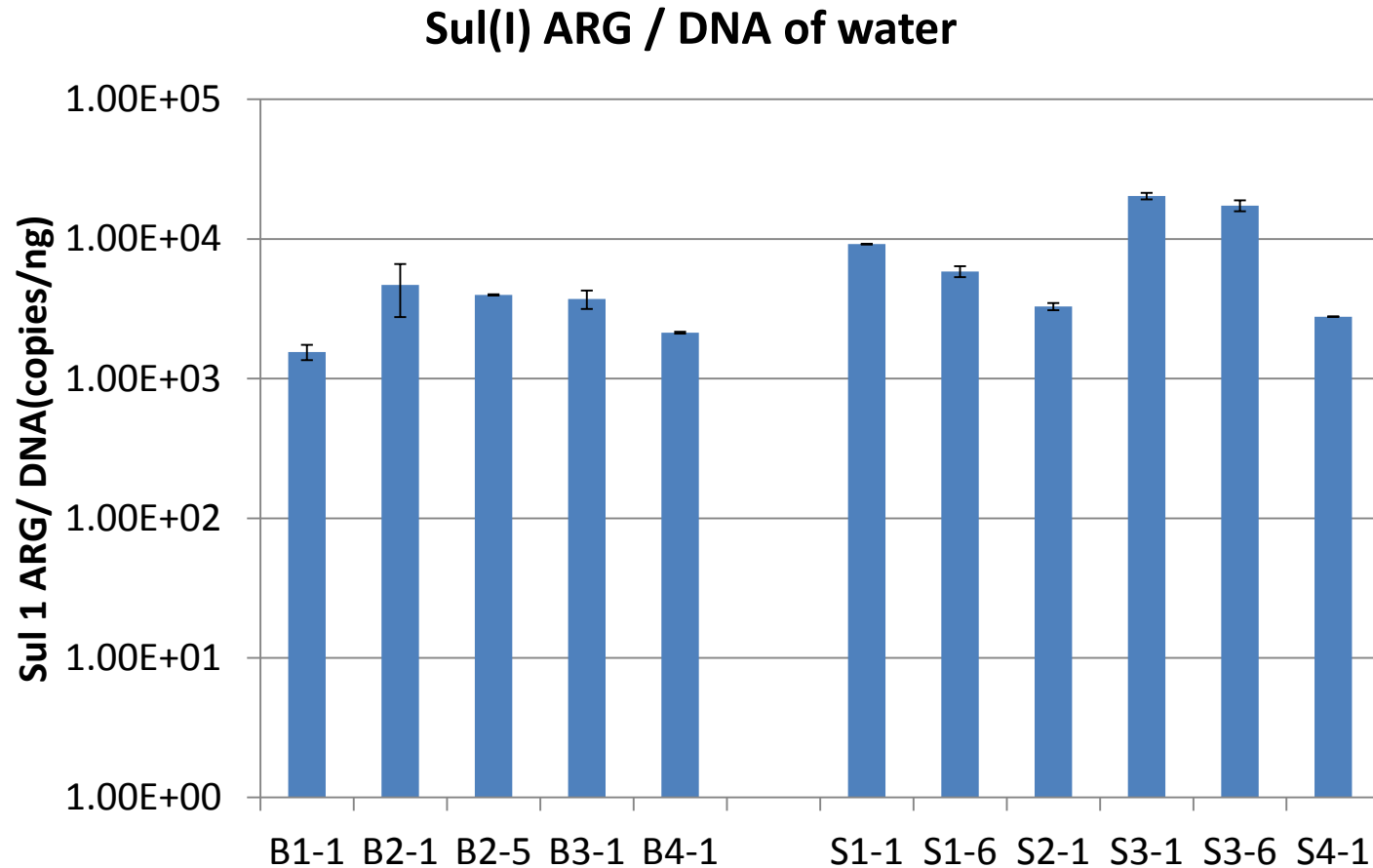
Environmental Factors in Lagoons



Concentrations of various antimicrobials

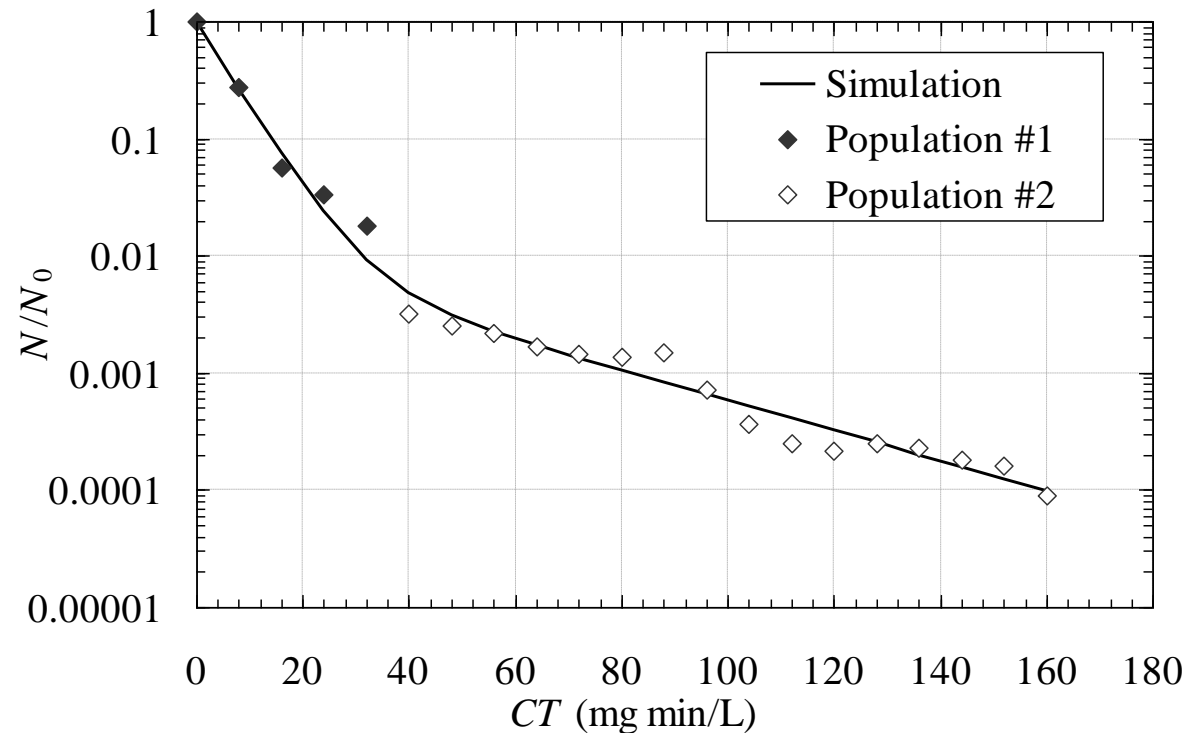
ARGs in Lagoon

Quantitative PCR



Environmental Factors to Test

1. Dissolved oxygen
2. Disinfection



Project #2: Antimicrobial Resistant Pathogens in Food Crops

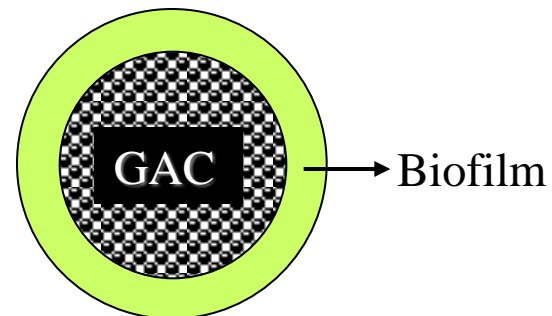
Objective: Understand the fate of antimicrobial resistant pathogens in recycled water before and after irrigation on food crops

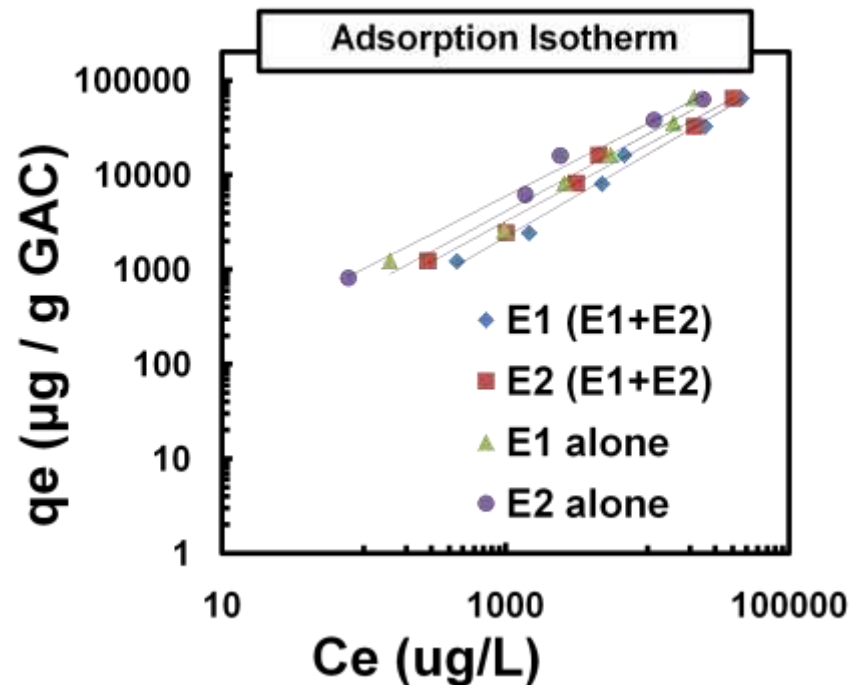


is412-028 fotosearch.com

Project #3: Remove Estradiol from Water using a Bioreactor

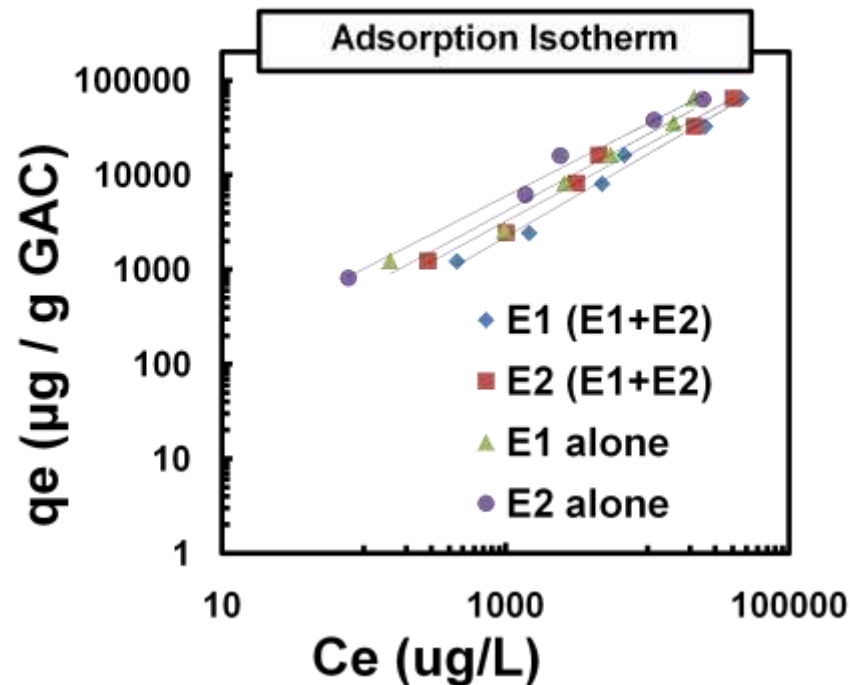
Objective: Develop a bioreactor to effectively remove 17 β -estradiol from drinking water.





	K	n
E1 alone	4124.8	1.23
E2 alone	5945.7	1.29
E1 (E1+E2)	2543.3	1.08
E2 (E1+E2)	3545.7	1.04

Values of K, n are based on C_e ($\mu\text{g/L}$), q_e ($\mu\text{g/g}$ carbon)

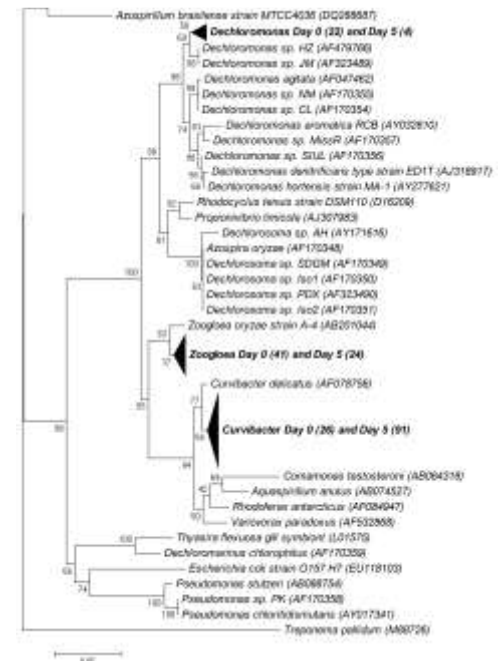
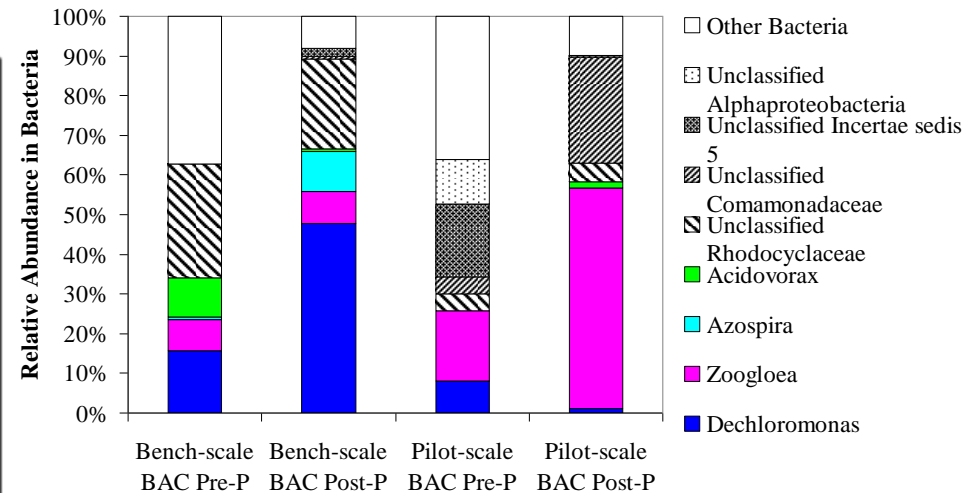
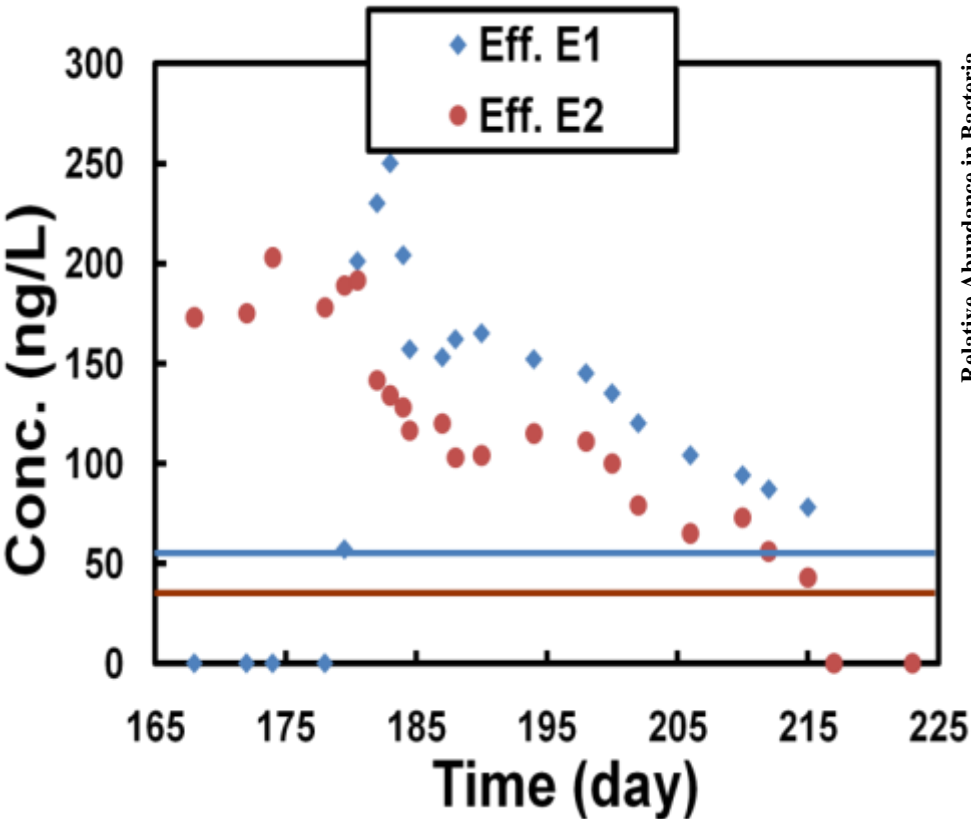


	K	n
E1 alone	4124.8	1.23
E2 alone	5945.7	1.29
E1 (E1+E2)	2543.3	1.08
E2 (E1+E2)	3545.7	1.04

Values of K, n are based on C_e ($\mu\text{g/L}$), q_e ($\mu\text{g/g}$ carbon)

Biological Process

Bacterial Degradation



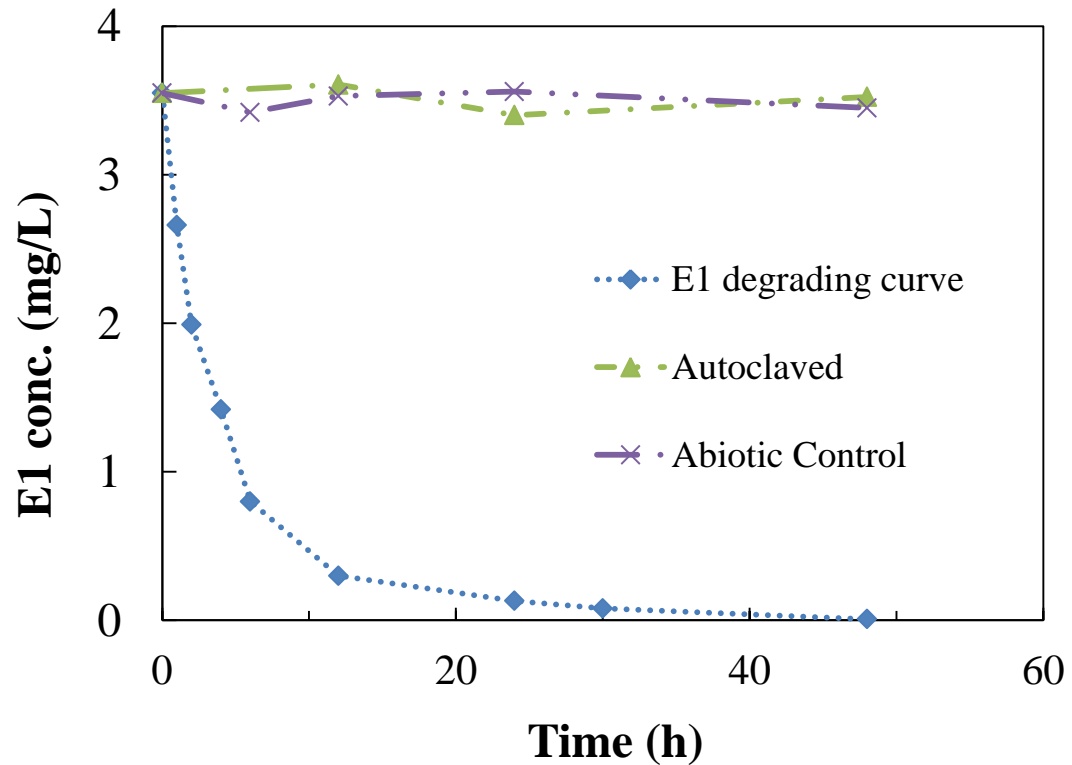
1. Identify estradiol degrading bacteria by isolation and sequencing
2. Analyze the structure of the microbial community using pyrosequencing
3. Follow estradiol degrading bacterial population using qPCR

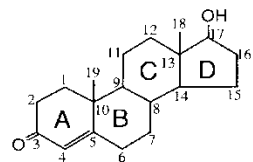
Project #4: Mechanism of Microbial Hormone Degradation

Objective: Elucidate the pathway of microbial hormone degradation



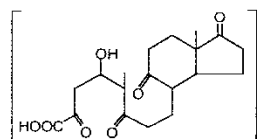
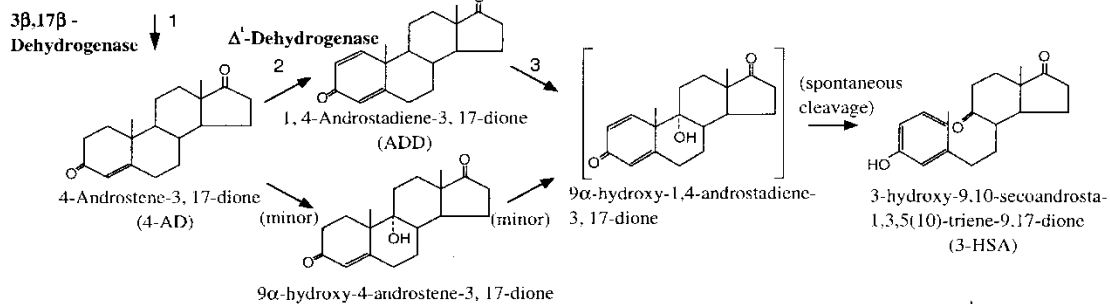
Rhodococcus zopfii



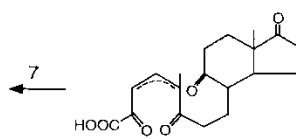


Testosterone

TesI



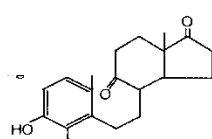
1,3-Dihydroxy-4,5,9,10-diseco-5,9,17-trioxoandrostan-4-oic acid



4,5,9,10-diseco-3-hydroxy-5,9,17-trioxoandrosta-1(10),2-diene-4-oic acid (4,9-DSHA)

TesB

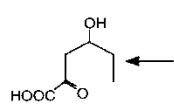
tesB



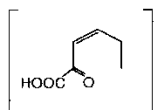
3,4-dihydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-1,3,5(10)-triene-9,17-dione (3,4-DHSA)

9,17-dioxo-1,2,3,4,10,19-hexanorandrostane-5-oic acid

TesD

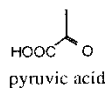
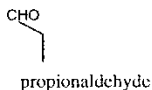


4-hydroxy-2-oxohexanoic acid



2-hydroxyhexa-2,4-dienoic acid

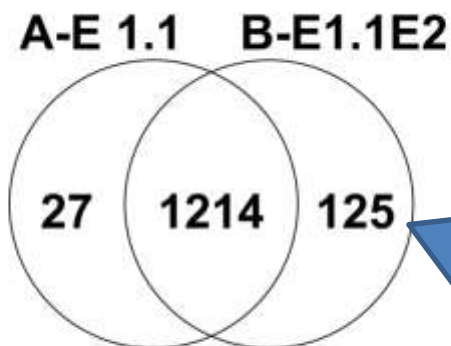
TesEFG



pyruvic acid

Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

Protein Name	Fold changed after E2 treatment
TesA	+2
TesI	+2
TesB	1
Protein Identification with >90% probability	



Unique protein after E2 treatment:
TesG
TesF

Research Facilities

Env. Engr. and Collaborators'



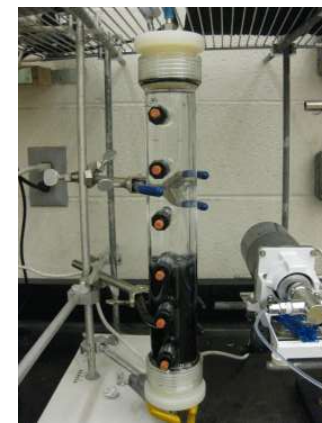
Total organic
carbon
analyzer



Real time PCR
thermocycler



Rotary
evaporator



Various
reactors

1. UNL Food Science Pyrosequencing Core Facility
2. UNL Beadle Biotechnology Center
3. UNL Water Sciences Laboratory

Areas of Collaboration

1. Any area that my expertise may help.
2. Microbial activities ~ climate change ~ water quality.